No. 139

Spearhead

30p

RED CONQUEST: WHO'S NEXT?

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Red Empire spreads

In our last but one issue we expressed the view that the main purpose of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was the 'Finlandisation' of neighbouring Iran. Russia's own oil supplies are running far short of her requirements, and she badly needs to augment these from nearby sources which she can easily control. The presence of powerful Soviet forces on the Eastern, as well as the Northern, border of Iran — plus the increasing Soviet internal influence in the latter country — contribute to a situation in which the Iranian Government is subject to considerable pressure to come to a trading accomodation with Moscow — on Moscow's terms.

Since we said this, new facts have come to light which confirm our analysis. It is reported that five Soviet divisions, more than half the forces in Afghanistan, have quietly massed along the Iranian frontier. These include 56,000 combat troops, with armour and air support.

There are now in fact fewer troops engaged in counter-insurgency operations within Afghanistan itself than there are stationed along its border with Iran in a static role. Four of the five divisions involved are located in the far South West corner of Afghanistan, the furthest possible distance from the guerilla war.

Were these forces to make a concerted drive towards the Persian Gulf there is little standing in their way.

Spearhead has never joined in the chorus of moralistic protests against Soviet operations in Afghanistan. These operations are in the classic mould of imperialist strategy practised by the Western nations, particularly Britain, in the days of their former vigour when national policy was geared to a healthy recognition of national global interests. We should not be outraged if the Russians happily work to an imperialistic strategy in the event of our own feeble disinclination to do so.

Nor should we whine in protest if we are not prepared to back up that protest with force.

Bravo S.A.S.!

It is seldom that we praise a British government these days for doing anything right but we should commend the present Government on its action in sending the SAS in to end the Iranian Embassy siege. It was absolutely the correct course.

This having been said, we should temper our praise by stating that the SAS operation should have been ordered immediately the siege began and not several days afterwards.

Of course the real credit is due to the men of the SAS itself and not to the politicians, who after all took no physical risk in the affair themselves.

A slightly droll note was struck at a press conference that followed the ending of the siege. As Metropolitan Police Commissioner McNee read out a statement of what had happened, Home Secretary Willie Whitelaw sat beside him assuming an expression of bulldog pugnacity that must have been quite an effort for one with his weak features. He then issued a tub-thumping message to the effect that the Government would not tolerate terrorism under any circumstances and that the Embassy operation was a warning of that fact.

Coming from the man who waffled and wobbled for months when the IRA were operating no-go areas in Northern Ireland, this qualifies to be the joke of the year.

Crawling Carrington

The televised play 'Death of a Princess' which caused so much offence to Saudi-Arabia was a typical product of the stupid and inane liberal mind, which is perpetually contorting itself into paroxisms of horror against practices in some other countries which fail to conform to liberal ethics of softness and weakness. If it is the Saudi practice to shoot a member of their Royal Family who has committed adultery and to behead her lover, that is the Saudis' business, and indeed, while we do not advocate that such extreme practices should be adopted in Britain in the event of such a situation arising, we think that in a more general context there is much to be said for the sternness of Muslim laws in comparison with the flabbiness of those now pertaining throughout most of the West.

None of this, however, excuses the abject crawling of Foreign Secretary Carrington in his subsequent apology to the Saudi-Arabian Government. This represented an all-time low in undignified behaviour by the representative of what is still, at least by comparison with Saudi-Arabia, a great power.

The Foreign Secretary's correct course would have been to say that the play did not represent the attitude of HM Government towards Saudi-Arabian laws and customs but that it was a purely private production with which the Government had no business to interfere.

And to leave it at that.

Why they got away

The 40th Anniversary of the Dunkirk evacuation has brought with it a spate of press articles and TV and radio programmes recalling the event. It is appropriate that with Dunkirk now a long way behind us

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these recollections should acknowledge that it was, after all is said and done, a defeat and not a victory, and a defeat which reflects appallingly on the military unpreparedness of Britain in 1940 to fight a major war on the Continent.

It is a pity that in reviving the national memories of Dunkirk the media should not have gone a little further and reminded us that we owe the success of the evacuation, not just to the valour of those providing the small ships and boats that took part in it — a valour that is unquestioned — but also to our adversaries the Germans!

It is now a fact that few historians even try to dispute that Hitler halted his forces some distance from the Dunkirk beaches because it was his policy to let the British escape with the minimum loss of British lives and the greatest possible salvaging of British honour. This was because he desired only peace with the British Empire and that we should give him a free hand on the European mainland. He bargained on the hope that, if our forces on the Continent were not annihilated, our future dealings with Germany would not be jaundiced by a national desire for revenge.

Had British interests, and not the interests of an alien minority, prevailed in decision-making circles in this country, this calculation just might have been justified by a speedy end to that disastrous war and with British sovereignty preserved intact.

Unlike in 1980.

Quebec issue not over

What was significant about the Quebec referendum was not the fact that the separatists lost but the fact that they managed, in the face of an overwhelming propaganda onslaught funded by the Federal Government of Canada, to win more than 40 percent of the votes.

In such an event this victory for the federal forces must give them cold comfort for the future. The issue of separateness for Quebec certainly is far from dead.

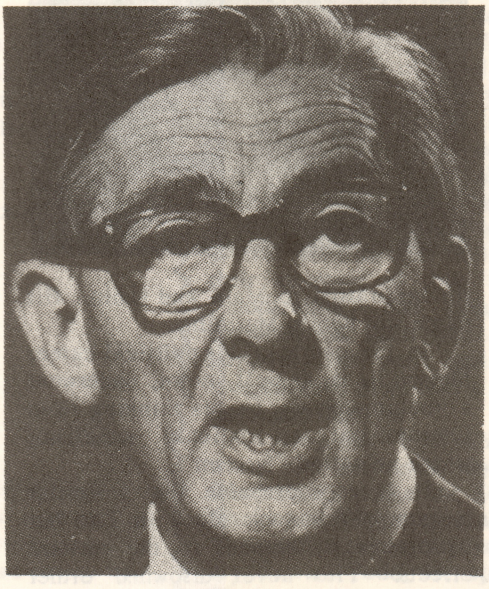
Canada provides a classic example of the unviability of a nation built on the attempted fusion of two widely differing ethnic communities. The fact remains that, despite the adoption of a new national flag and anthem for Canada intended to symbolise the breaking of its ties with the old world and the building of a new nation, its Anglo-Saxon and French communities still have much more in common with Britain and France respectively than they have with each other.

Exponents of the new Canadian 'nationalism' have desperately tried to accomodate the Quebecers by the elimination of these institutions signifying Canada's British Imperial origins but this appeasement has got them precisely nowhere. A solid core of French Canadians still visualise their national identity in ethnic terms rather than in terms of the vague geographical entity that is Canada.

The answer to Quebec asserting its Frenchness is of course for British Canadians to assert their Britishness — and they still control by far the greater part of Canada.

Murray speaks

TUC Secretary Len Murray made an interesting statement in his TV lecture on the role of trade unions recently. "Management by consent," he said, "is not just for industry; the issue is not who governs the country; it is how it is governed and what sanctions are effectively available to government in a modern democratic society.



MURRAY
Does he believe in divine right of unions?

"Governments," said Mr. Murray, "must operate by consent and not by divine right... At the present time we have been forced onto the defensive. We shall use every weapon that is properly avaialble to us."

These words are worth analysing. When Mr. Murray speaks of the 'divine right' of government, what he really means — stripped of trade union jargon – is the right of government, once elected by the people, to govern. There can be no other construction on his words other than that this is a right he declines to recognise.

He speaks of "what sanctions are effectively available to government in a modern democratic society." Well, one sanction that is available to government in a democratic society is the sanction of bringing the force of law to bear upon trade unions to govern their affairs in compliance with whatever legislation is passed by a democratically elected parliament. Such a sanction is of course no different to that applying to every other section of society. What is of interest here is the TUC leader's interjection of the word 'effective'. Does he mean that institutions that can mobilise enough muscle to make the law ineffective (unless applied with great physical force) are within their democratic rights to oppose it, whereas other institutions without this muscle cannot of course do so?

That that is precisely his meaning is indicated by the words "...we have been forced onto the defensive. We shall use every weapon that is properly available to us." What weapons, Mr. Murray? Why not be specific?

And if it be implied that government does not operate by 'divine right', might this not equally be applied to trade union leadership too?

A vote against parties

Nepal is a country that does not often get in the news, except in the event of attempts to climb Everest or the deeds of the Gurkhas on the world's battlefields. An interesting item of news nevertheless recently came from that country.

It appears that in a national referendum a substantial majority of the Nepalese people voted against the adoption of a multi-party political system along Western lines.

No doubt this result will appall liberals the world over, who simply cannot conceive of a country being decently run on any other lines but those in which several political parties are fighting with one another for the spoils of power.

But the great dilemma that liberals face is that this non-party system has been approved by the people of Nepal themselves!

Exercise for fourth-formers in British schools: Explain in not more than 700 words how a non-party system that has been approved by the people in a national referendum is undemocratic.

Hushed up riot

Not long after the Bristol race riot reviewed last month another major disturbance involving young Blacks and police took place in Handsworth, Birmingham.

Two police officers investigating a break-in at a club in the area were brutally attacked, kicked and punched unconscious and had to be detained in hospital, one with internal bleeding and fractured ribs, the other with severe concussion.

A crowd of 200 Blacks marched on the local police station at Thornhill Road and placed it under siege.

And all hushed up in the media.

Tito: through socialism to nationalism

WHAT NATURE of political animal was President Tito of Yugoslavia, recently deceased? Was he a true marxist merely masquerading as a nationalist? Or was he something approximating to the reverse? Was he one of the international 'insiders'? Certainly the approving obituaries he received in the world's press, together with the composition of the congregation present at his funeral, might seem to suggest this. It would be hasty, however, to allow exterior impressions to exert too strong influence on our judgement of the man.

Whatever the truth or untruth of these speculations, one thing stands out. The stature of Tito as a leader is one that towers many miles above that of any political figure in this country or in the contemporary West. We on 'our side' of the political spectrum differ from the left in the fact that we do not, or at least should not, make judgements of statesmen based on pure ideological criteria. We assess them, or should assess them, in terms of their achievements for their people — given the predetermined national and world situations in which they find themselves and in which they have to work.

Let us, before we pass judgement on Tito, take stock of the world into which he was born and the circumstances that surrounded his life. He was born to a poor peasant family at a time when there was no such country, or nation, as 'Yugoslavia' — only a jumble of slav-speaking provinces comprising the southernmost corner of Austria-Hungary, a decaying multi-national empire.

LURE OF COMMUNISM

We should not be surprised that as a young man attaining adulthood in the years just before World War I Josif Broz, as Tito was then called, should have been attracted by the lure of communism, then in the dawn of its promise for the 'workers of the world'.

Just across the Adriatic another man of similar age and born and raised in similar circumstances had become an active and militant socialist, looking

for inspiration to Marx and Lenin. His name was Benito Mussolini.

In the course of his political career Mussolini, as is well known, underwent a metamorphosis in his thinking from international to national socialism, which he called 'fascism'.

It is very probable that a similar metamorphosis took place in Tito but with some differences in the outward effects. Tito never disowned either marxism or internationalism publicly. And in Yugoslavia he put communist principles into effect to the extent of placing all large-scale business enterprises under public ownership.

On the other hand, he was in practice much more of a nationalist than an internationalist, pursuing — and achieving — a degree of national sovereignty for Yugoslavia that was remarkable in view of her situation.

And in Yugoslavia's domestic economy he departed a long way from classic communist precept in fostering free enterprise and competition over quite a large area of the nation's business activity — with the very non-marxist element of personal incentive much to the fore.

It must always be remembered that Tito came to power, and could only have come to power, through the Yugoslav Communist Party and with the backing of the victorious allies (including Soviet Russia) in World War II. Right from the start his real freedom of action was circumscribed on all sides. He not only had to defy the might of the Soviet Bloc, he also had to maintain among his own Yugoslav party comrades the conviction that it was right to do so — comrades whose political pedigree was marxist and socialist.

And all this in a relatively small, naturally poor and ethnically divided nation with no strong industrial tradition and strategically within easy reach of the Red Army.

A master of the arts of realpolitik, Tito succeeded to an extraordinary degree in putting into practice a policy of nationalism while maintaining much of the outward panoply of communism. In fact the most apt name for his policies would be **national socialism.**

BASIS OF STRATEGY

His strategy rested basically on four pillars. First he had to maintain armed forces sufficiently powerful to make a Soviet invasion of his country a highly costly business in terms of military commitment alone.

Next, to make this possible he had to induce in the Yugoslav political leadership the necessary will to support and carry out such a policy. He could only do this by the dual achievement of maintaining immense personal authority and persuading his party that such a policy was not incompatible with the ideals of international socialism.

Thirdly, he had to avoid giving to the Soviet leadership the remotest pretext for an invasion — of the kind that it employed in support of the invasions of Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Again his profession of communist orthodoxy had to go just far enough to ensure this.

Finally, he had to win as many friends as possible in the West and among the unaligned nations, thus increasing the diplomatic pressures on Moscow not to invade.

That Tito accomplished these things is an extraordinary achievement.

Apart from the outstanding leadership qualities of Tito the man, one thing about his career stands out. He illustrates the enormous motive power of nationalism as a force in history — able even to overcome a rigid background and environment of doctrinaire marxism and communism.

German Industry Broke Grip Of Oil Cartel 50 Years Ago

Gasohol, Synthetic Fuels Used in 1930s

By James J. Martin

Gasohol was universally utilized almost 50 years ago in Germany. The regime of Heinrich Bruening, one of the almost-caretaker administrations in the closing months of the Weimar Republic, made it mandatory throughout Germany on October 18, 1931, that no automotive gasoline be sold without it containing 6 percent alcohol.

This policy was adopted for the most part to accommodate political pressure from German farmers, who wanted economical use made of bothersome quantities of unsold potatoes. In the U.S. in those days, with a bone-deep depression going on, and gasoline glutting the scene even at seven gallons for a dollar in some places, this German gasohol innovation went virtually unnoticed. But it was an event presaging much more ambitious ventures along similar lines.

AUTARKY PLAN

When the National Socialist regime of Adolf Hitler assumed power in Germany after the elections early in 1933, far more striking programs of this sort were instituted, tailored to their policies and objectives. One was the effort to make the country as self-sufficient as possible, utilizing its own resources.

Related to this was the determination to terminate dependence upon a world trade system calculated in the money of other countries and on their terms. Hence the supporting idea of developing, in this instance, fuel for the cars, trucks and other vehicles on its roads and farms prepared as much as possible from domestic raw materials, coal, and agricultural surpluses or waste by-products.

The famous British analyst, Gen. J.F.C. Fuller, in his book "The Conduct of War" (Rutgers University Press, 1961) summarized the new German long-range goal in this manner:

"To refuse foreign interest-bearing loans, and base German currency on production instead of on gold; to obtain imports by direct exchange of goods —barter—and subsidize exports when necessary; to put a stop to what was called 'freedom of the exchanges'—that is, license to gamble in currencies and shift fortunes from one country to another according to the political situation—and to create money when men and materials were available for work instead of running into debt by borrowing."

The getting out from under the non-German petroleum industry, and seeking the achievement of a practical and efficient alternative to gasoline from this source, expanded work in an already familiar direction. Within five years, German chemists had made such advances in the drive to escape the grip of the international gasoline business that research had brought about remarkable synthetic fuels in vast quantities.

According to an estimate made in 1976 by Dr. Tom Reed of the prestigious Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Lincoln Laboratory, more than half of the fuel consumed in Germany as early as 1938 consisted of these, mainly ethanol and methanol, heavily derived from agricultural products and wastes, as well as coal distillates. And in the European war which broke out the following year and lasted until May, 1945, the German system, both civilian and military, used these products in immense volume.

FUEL SECRETS HIDDEN?

The skyrocketing of crude oil prices during the October, 1973 Mideast war was prompted by American support of Israel. At that time, Dr. Reed tried to locate the research done on these remarkable synthetic fuels in Germany a generation earlier. But he ran into nothing but blank walls and complained in the press of being obstructed by what he suspected were mainly oil firms.

The sensational improvement in and production of synthetic fuels was just one of the achievements of the German technical world in that time. Wrecked German military vehicles of the desert battles of 1940-43 have from time to time in recent years been reclaimed from burial in the sand, with the batteries, even 30 years later, still containing a charge. A scientist-engineer at Texas A&M University since the mid-1970s has been exploring the depositories of captured German wartime technical papers and related research lodged in the U.S. since the end of the war, trying to find out the secrets behind this amazing battery. And many know of the German resourcefulness resulting in the tape recorder, "liberated" from the Germans in the closing months of the Allied invasion of Europe. Even in early 1944 it produced broadcast music of quality so superior and lifelike that Allied propagandists insisted they were live performances, by symphony orchestras that Hitler had commanded to perform, even at such outlandish times as 2 and 3 am. In other areas, such as jet planes and high-altitude rocketry, German wartime innovations are legendary.

MULTI-FUEL CARS

Perhaps there will come a time when automobiles may be made so that they can function alternatively on gasoline, kerosene, butane, propane, ethanol, methanol, hydrogen, electricity or even a tiny nuclear power plant.

A people who can perfect a technological system which can repeatedly put men on the moon and bring them back should find the creation of machines and fuels which can bring an end to the tyranny of gasoline a relatively small problem. It is quite likely that petroleum is too valuable a substance to be just burning it up, anyway.

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What is history: What is propaganda?

In the first part of a two-part article PROF. REVILO P. OLIVER examines the ideological motive in the distortion of historical fact

IN THE DECADE BEFORE US the methods of historiography will undergo a very considerable modification.

History depends primarily on written documents, from the clay tablets of ancient Sumeria and the earliest Egyptian hieroglyphs to the archives of modern states. In the absence of documents, the historian can only elicit tentative conclusions from artifacts disinterred by archeologists or surmise what actual events gave rise to folk-tales and legends, such as the myths about Hercules or the story of Heimdall in the Rigsthula.

It is the function of the historian to submit all documents, whether purported originals or copies of lost originals, to the most rigorous critical analysis to determine their authenticity and their veracity. Wherever there might be some motive for forgery or mendacity, the document and its contents must be tested by every available criterion and technique, and only rarely are these insufficient to ensure virtual certainty of the facts.

Inevitably of course, there are a few documents of great historical import about which doubt subsists. The famous letter of the younger Pliny, evidently written in 112 A. D.(which is the earliest evidence for the existence of a sect with which modern Christians would admit an affinity), is now accepted as genuine by the majority of scholars, chiefly on the grounds that if it were a forgery concocted by the Christians and inserted in the corpus of Pliny's letters, it would presuppose in the forger a degree of learning, skill and care much greater than is found in other Christian compositions. But we cannot be quite certain. The letter was quoted, with some odd variations, by Tertullian in the very Apologeticum, written around 200 A. D., in which that Father of the Church and shyster lawyer cites one of the most audacious of Christian forgeries, a purported letter from Pontius Pilate to Tiberius; recent studies have disclosed two odd anomalies, and it is not **impossible** that Tertullian or an accomplice had the requisite skill and diligence; so doubt remains.

The famous Kensington Rune Stone, which purportedly attests the presence of Norse explorers in what is now Minnesota in 1362, has long been regarded as a forgery perpetrated by a local resident for the glory of Scandinavia, but a recent linguistic analysis makes it unlikely that the supposed forger could have introduced subtle dialectical variations of Old Norse unrecorded in his time; so doubt remains.

MOTIVES BEHIND FORGERIES

These examples suffice to show the underlying assumption in all historical criticism: forgeries or impostures are always the work of an individual or a small group of individuals for profit, piety or political ends. The most recent Christian gospels are good examples. When Joseph Smith found that swindling farmers with tales of buried treasure entailed legal hazards, he manufactured the Book of Mormon, possibly with one assistant author, and enlisted eleven perjurers to attest its authenticity. In 1879 and 1883 the Reverend William Dennis Mahan produced a whole sheaf of forgeries to prove the historical truth of a religion to which he had a deep emotional attachment, and it seems that only his wife was a party to his pious hoax — although other clergymen soon tried to muscle in on what had become a lucrative imposture by producing supplemental forgeries.

Smith founded what became the staunchest, most stable and most cohesive church in the United States, exciting the emotional faith of millions who never suspected that the 'Newest Testament' was a fraud. Poor Mahan undertook a more difficult task, for which he had neither the education nor the financial resources, but he stimulated the glands of many thousands of yearning Christians, and many enterprising publishers since his time have found it highly profitable to reprint, ad maiorem gloriam Dei, what some of them call 'The Archko Volume'.

Some political hoaxes are comparable. The forged letters of Winston Churchill, which aroused considerable excitement in Italy in 1954, were plausible in content and deceived many well educated Italians, for whom English was a foreign language and who had never noted the minute characteristics that distinguish the work of the various brands of typewriters. It is uncertain whether the forgers were interested only in collecting the large sums of money they obtained from Italian conservatives for the precious historical documents or had been inspired by the Italian Premier, De Gasperi, who used the hoax to prosecute and discredit the conservatives who had earlier obtained possession of possibly genuine letters that he wrote while hiding out in the Vatican in 1940-43.

In the absence of documents, the historian's task is more difficult, and where there is no trustworthy evidence and the doctrine of cui bono? does not yield conclusive results, we naturally have one of the innumerable mysteries or ambiguities that season the pages of history. The facts concerning the death of the Austrian Crown Prince at Mayerling were so successfully covered up that, while we may have strong suspicions, we do not know whether or not Rudolf murdered his mistress and committed suicide.

We shall probably never know why the Great Fire of London in September 1666 'happened' to begin on the eve of the very day for which it had been scheduled by a conspiracy, directed by unidentified persons residing in Holland — some of whose agents were arrested, confessed and were executed in the preceding April. Nor shall we know why so remarkable a 'coincidence' excited no official investigation after the event.

When conspiracies have governmental powers they can usually cover up their guilt at the time, and they often destroy evidence so thoroughly that later generations are left with a puzzle they can solve only partially or tentatively. We now know only that the assassination of Abraham Lincoln was arranged by a conspiracy for the dual purpose of eliminating a political figure

who was no longer useful and of exciting fresh animosity against the Southerners who had been conquered and whose country had been destroyed in the unconscionable war of aggression of which he had been the ostensible leader; but, aside from a few hirelings, the only person whom we can positively identify as a member of the conspiracy is Stanton, who was the Secretary of War in Lincoln's cabinet, arranged many of the practical details and was able after the event to silence key witnesses — although we can only guess what it was they knew that made it necessary to have them judiciously murdered. And Stanton seems to have been only a local manager for principals whose identity we can only surmise.

The second class battleship Maine, significantly the least useful ship in the comparatively small American Navy of its time, was sent to Havana to overawe the legitimate government of Cuba, and was there destroyed, with great loss of life, by an internal explosion. The American Government, however, was able to cover up that fact and to claim that a Spanish mine or torpedo was responsible, thus preparing the excitable American populace for the desired war of aggression against Spain. So far as I know, no-one has thus far found evidence to fix the responsibility for what is likely to have been more than a 'happy accident' at just the right time.

THE LUSITANIA INCIDENT

It frequently happens of course that not all the evidence of these events is thoroughly destroyed. The work of Mr. Colin Simpson, published in 1972, amply documents the facts concerning the sinking of the British cruiser and munitions ship Lusitania, which had been disguised as a passenger liner to attract a large number of American passengers in the hope that a German submarine would take the 'live-bait' dangled before it. It is now clear that this atrocious gambit, which would certainly have offended the sensibilities of the British public in 1915, was contrived by Winston Churchill with only a few accomplices. After the event there were in Britain a considerable number of persons who knew that the official tale was false and had solid grounds for suspecting the truth, but gentlemen (e. g. Lord Mersey, who retired from the bench after his part in what he termed "a damned dirty business") were silenced by appeals to patriotism and raisons d'etat, while lesser men were intimidated. In the United States the great deception was assiduously promoted by the cynical gang that surrounded Woodrow Wilson, a muzzy headed shyster whom the Jews had trained for the Presidency into which they boosted him by the simple expedient of playing on the vanity and gullibility of Theodore Roosevelt.

'Atrocity' pictures from World War I. It was later admitted these were total fabrications and without evidence.

Their efforts were abetted by the large corps of journalistic hirelings, who disseminated sensational lies with the efficiency and the spirit with which they would have waited on tables or operated taxicabs. Many millions of citizens of both Great Britain and the United States were successfully duped, while the facts were known only to comparatively few persons.

Experience has shown that the mass armies of 'democratic' states fight with greater zeal when they are animated by hatred and supported by a hate-crazed populace that fancies it is fighting a holy war. Lies have therefore become military equipment, a kind of mental logistics; but it is the essence of such propaganda that its spuriousness is known only to the persons who manufacture it.

The model for such operations was the famous lie factory managed by Lord Bryce during the First World War, in which a corps of expert technicians forged photographs while expert liars, including Arnold Toynbee, concocted stories of 'atrocities' to inspire the emotionally overwrought British with a fanatical hatred of the Germans and a noble Christian ardour to kill them.

Lord Bryce's superiors in the Government undoubtedly knew what his merry knaves were doing, and a small number of educated and judicious men must at least have had suspicions, which they concealed from fear or unwillingness to impair the 'war effort', but the number of persons who knew or suspected the truth was very small in comparison with the vast majority that was successfully deceived during the war. After the war the secret could no longer be kept.

POPULACE CONTROLLED

It is a truism of course that in 'democratic' states the populace must be encouraged to imagine that it makes important decisions by voting. It must therefore be controlled by suitable propaganda, which implants ideas to which the voters respond as automatically as trained animals respond to words of command in a circus, thus leaving to the masses only a factitious choice between Tweedledum and Tweedledee — on the basis of their preference for a certain kind of oratory, a hair style or a particular facial expression. The production of such propaganda requires a very high degree of technical skill — as may be learned from the most complete treatise on the subject, Jacques Ellul's Les Propagandes (Paris 1962), which is also available in an excellent English translation.

The conditioning of the populace must be directed by a small corps of expert technicians in the employ of an oligarchy, with only a limited number of assistants who are fully aware of their task.

When we consider the British and Americans (as distinct from resident aliens in their countries), we may be certain that most of the teachers who inject illusions into the minds of the young, many of the journalists who manufacture tripe for the press and radio and even quite a few of the 'social scientists' who concoct sophistries for the half-educated are not conscious of what they are doing, being themselves deceived. And the individuals who suspect that they are deluding their victims probably soothe their consciences with assurances that they are engaged in noble work for 'democracy' (as well as for their salaries).

Thus, although it is true that the manufacture of propaganda, like that of shoes or stoves, requires today a larger number of technicians and other employees than were needed a few decades ago, the number concerned in its production is still relatively small and the employers even fewer, so that historians still think in terms of a small group engaged in conscious and calculated deception of a great majority.

Contd. on page 20

WHY WAR IS NOW THINKABLE

JOHN O'BRIEN urges that we devise a strategy for survival

ADDED TO our appalling legacy of economic and racial trouble that hangs over the 1980s, a new and even more menacing note has been struck in the discordant unfinished symphony of human 'progress', I refer to the steadily escalating war-acceptance that is behind the recent spate of programmes speculating about the results of the 'coming' nuclear war and the largely futile official and semi-official handouts concerning what to do when (not if) the nuclear balloon goes up.

What is behind this change in the media-engendered attitude to that nuclear war that was labelled 'unthinkable' only a few short years ago? That arch acolyte of the Internationalist Brotherhood, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, once said: "Things don't just happen; they are planned that way." Why then are we being brainwashed into mute acceptance of incineration?

I feel that with the established international system manifestly breaking down under its load of interest and irredeemable debt the "three hundred families" who collectively rule the world by financial overlordship have come to the conclusion that mankind on the loose in large numbers constitutes a threat — both to their own future and the planet's economy, and that a more reliable prolongation of their hegemony will be achieved, as in the plant world, by heavy pruning.

Their own deep hideouts have been completed, as have their servants and protectors, the already chosen politicians, administrators and bureaucrats of the truncated states that will result from the nuclear pruning operation. We, the ordinary people, are the 'unwanted growth'.

DESTINATION THE BONFIRE

As in the garden, our destination as prunings is the bonfire. The privileged few will emerge at the due time, shaken but surviving, to secure their world inheritance. The rest, their role as milch-cow completed, will meanwhile have been consigned to the slaughterhouse.

I believe that the National Front ought to be concentrating on bringing this message to the people by every possible means of propaganda.

In that strange, despairing little book Mind at the end of its tether, the dying H. G. Wells, who in the prime of his great imaginative gifts had foretold so much in the way of scientific advancement, made one last chilling prophecy. Speaking of the human species, he stated: "The stars in their courses have turned against him, and he has to give place to some other animal better adapted to face the fate that closes in and more swiftly upon mankind."

Wells spoke of "a frightful, a harsh queerness" that had lately come into life; a "new cold glare" on the part of some indefinable creative process which, now turned (so far as mankind is concerned) into "The Antagonist", has "endured life for so long by our reckoning and has now turned against it so implacably to wipe it out."

"The door," he concluded, "closes upon us for ever more. There is no way out, or round, or through."

It is difficult for one to avoid the conclusion that Wells' 'Antagonist' is preparing, to use his own words, to "kick or trample our world to pieces." Given the undoubted mess that mankind has made of his world, the classic cynic's definition of God as "that old man who sits in the clouds and hates us all" takes on a new meaning in which such hatred for a life-form that has so manifestly taken the wrong road is seen to be completely justified.

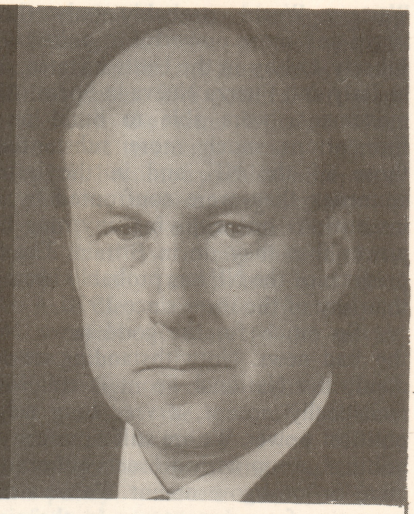
PREPARE TO SURVIVE

Given these possibilities, surely the National Front would be well advised to concentrate on preparing to survive the possible — even probable — World War III in such numbers as to ensure the survival of its creed and principles in the aftermath.

Given that only the privileged are intended to survive, any political organisation worth its salt will be infiltrating the ranks of the privileged as 'sleepers'. Additionally, if escape can be effected by relocating oneself in less exposed areas well away from military targets (and upwind) members should do so wherever possible. The aim should be to keep as many NF people as possible together as survivors, so that if the worst should happen the human remnant will include a large percentage of those prepared to continue the battle against the internationalist criminals as they emerge from their funkholes.

H.G. Wells ended by believing in the inevitability of universal extinction, and did not think that even a small minority could survive. It is a profoundly pessimistic thesis, and it would be a noble aim for the National Front and its members to prove it wrong.

THE NATIONAL FRONT: THE WAY AHEAD



JOHN TYNDALL signposts the essentials of party strategy for the 1980s

EARLY IN 1977 *Spearhead* produced a special issue to mark the 10th Anniversary of the foundation of the National Front. In this issue we looked back over the previous decade and chronicled the party's growth during that time.

I believe that it is now an opportune moment to do the reverse: to look ahead over the next decade and attempt a projection of the party's development between now and 1990.

There could be no better time for this than the present. Not only has a new decade just begun, but our movement has just been passing through a traumatic period of introspection and internal upheaval and there can be no more urgent task now facing us than to probe and define exactly where we are going and what our targets for the coming years must be. Not the least reason for this is the need to avoid a repetition of the crippling internal division that has recently afflicted us.

Of the human ingredients of internal splits in our movement much has been written in recent times and I see no advantage in going over all the ground again here.

The human factor making for divisions asserts itself when certain political conditions are present, and these conditions always arise at moments when, in our stocktaking of what we have achieved, actual success falls short of hopes and expectations thereof, creating a mood of frustration and recrimination.

Right from the start of its career the National Front faced a task of immense difficulty and complexity. As a movement in revolt against liberalism, it was fated to campaign in a political climate in which liberal values and assumptions were supreme almost everywhere. As a movement of nationalism, it had to operate in a society in which all powerful and influential institutions were internationalist-orientated – and, not only that, dedicated to the positive **suppression** of nationalist activities and views.

RUTHLESS WAR BY MEDIA

Among these institutions have been the mass media. From the beginning the NF had to live with the fact that the media would wage ruthless war on everything it stood for and at every opportunity suppress or distort news of its activities. No truly effective defence against this treatment would be possible until the NF had itself built up a powerful and efficient machinery of counter-propaganda, and without the benefit of vast financial resources this was bound to be a task requiring a great deal of time and perseverence.

In another sector of the battlefield we had to contend with a *de-facto,* if not *de-jure*, curtailment of our right of freedom of assembly. This right, enshrined in all traditional liberal-democratic folklore, is absolutely meaningless and useless unless with it one has access to premises in which to assemble. If such premises can be denied to one, by one means or another, freedom of assembly becomes non-existent. This has been the factual situation facing the National Front from the start of its life and with increasing severity as it has advanced.

I could go on and name a dozen or so other methods by which those powers which, for simplification's sake, we might call 'the establishment' have conducted a vicious and dirty war against the National Front, by all manner of means, political, economic, legal, psychological and physical, but this is hardly necessary in view of our readers' familiarity with them. Suffice it to say that these conditions in which the NF has had to work have, in total, amounted to conditions of the kind faced by a guerilla army waging war in enemy-occupied territory – with that enemy commanding all the vital positions, strategic and tactical. In such conditions it is a pure pipe-dream to hope that the NF can grow and win acceptance, and eventually take political power, according to the normal criteria governing the progress of political parties. Right from the outset our task has been unique and special.

And this is the case, not only in Britain, but wherever throughout the Western World, nationalist and patriotic movements are battling against the prevailing institutions of internationalism and liberalism.

Given this background, what is the measure of our achievement? By the consent of a great many observers of the political scene, in this country and overseas, the National Front has been the most successful and fast-growing of any genuine nationalist movement in the West over the past decade.

Of all the movements around the

Western World, probably only three are larger and more powerful in political terms: Liberty Lobby in the United States, the MSI in Italy and Fuerza Nueva in Spain. All these movements were able to build on initial foundations much more substantial than those of the NF, and in the latter two countries they were confronted by Zionist institutions not enjoying anything like the power that they do in Britain. The **relative** progress of the NF has probably been greater than any of the three since 1970.

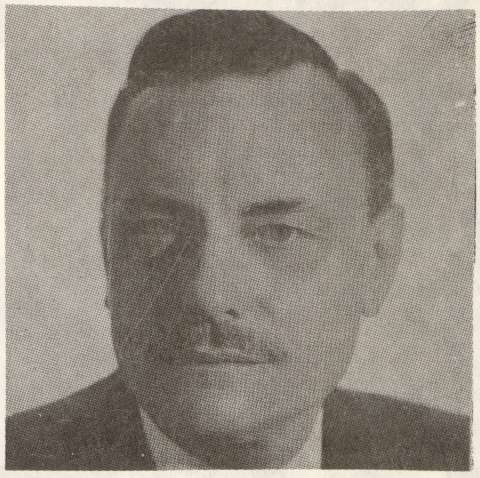
So much for the good news. Now for the bad news. Notwithstanding its achievement, the National Front is still, we must realistically accept, a very long way from political power. We are still a minority fringe political group with no seats either in Parliament or local government. We are a similarly long way from acceptance in the circles of orthodox and 'respectable' political opinion. To be National Front is still to be something of a heretic – and particularly so in the higher reaches of the social and occupational ladder. For many of our followers this is a hard situation to bear after so much back-breaking work and sacrifice. It breeds a frustration that has its inevitable release in periodic bursts of in-fighting. Laying aside the normal human elements of ambition, vanity, jealousy and power-hunger, what sparks off this in-fighting is simply the question that looms in everybody's mind at moments of frustration and disappointment: is there a better way?

NO BETTER WAY

I am convinced that there is not a better way – as long as we are thinking of alternatives to the National Front. People have made numerous efforts to form rival political parties with similar political objectives but with cosmetic changes of 'image'. None of these has had anything like the electoral success of the NF and none has lasted very long.

Other people have tried at various times to work within the big and established parties by forming pressure groups in favour of certain changes of policy. The most notable of these have been the Monday Club and the Powellite movement which both operated on the fringe of the Conservative Party. Both these must now be counted almost total failures, and the reason is not difficult to find: that party, like the other major parties, is politically so corrupt that any attempt to reform it from within is doomed before it starts.

Nor is there a better way in terms of any basic change of image within the National Front itself. We can of course achieve marginal improvements by periodical reassessments of the propaganda value of some of our activities, but any idea of instant 'respectability' through a major redesign of the party's political facade belongs to cloud-cuckooland. Whichever way we reshuffle the cards of our image-projecting



ENOCH POWELL
Tried to save the Tory Party but failed totally

machinery, such as it is, we are not going to escape our fate of being viewed with almost rabid disapproval by all the present organs of political opinion.

All this boils down to one simple and overriding truth. What the National Front, or any other genuine nationalist movement, can achieve electorally under present conditions in Britain is greatly limited. Once we recognise this truth, and stop exhausting ourselves in internal quarrels about how to attain the presently unattainable, we can get down to a cohesive programme of development based on realistic and feasible objectives, and in doing so make the most of the real opportunities that do confront us. And if we plan our development in stages that do not run wildly ahead of actual possibilities within our grasp, we can minimise the demoralisation and frustration that comes of an over-ambitious commitment to targets and timescales.

NO STRATEGY

When the National Front was first established in 1967 there was not, as I understand it, a unanimous concept of exactly what sort of movement it was intended to be. Beyond the fact of a shared nationalist doctrine, different people in it saw it as different things; to some its role was essentially to 'spread the word', to 'reveal the truth' and to rally people to a banner of patriotic resistance against the drift to national surrender; further than these things there was nothing – no plan or programme for achieving victory for nationalism in the political field – in short, no strategy but only a set of principles and a desire for action – any action.

To others there was a strategy but, as it has turned out, a grossly over-simplified one: to enter the party political arena with all possible haste, to contest elections on the greatest possible scale and to achieve a majority in Parliament in the shortest possible time.

By about 1968 or thereabouts it had become clear that this latter concept of the role of the National Front enjoyed the strongest backing in the party and had become, to all effective purposes, the prevailing one. From that time onwards almost all our eggs have been placed in the basket of election politics and we were committed to a course by which we stood or fell by our results in that arena.

The great weakness of this simplified strategy was that it failed adequately to take into account the unique nature of the National Front and its position as a completely revolutionary force within the British body politic, challenging established institutions of immense power and influence and thus provoking in those institutions an implacable hatred towards it. Once this hatred was fully alerted and mobilised, it was certain that these powerful institutions – with the mass media in the forefront – would apply the screws against any further development in the way of electoral support, and that these would be substantially effective until the NF had itself developed new weapons and techniques by which it could hit back.

And the trouble was that, with all its resources thrown into a campaign designed to make the biggest possible bid on the electoral front, the NF has not been able to devote adequate effort towards development in these other directions.

There have of course been powerful arguments in favour of this almost total commitment to electoral activity. By that commitment in the run-up towards the General Elections of February and October 1974, we were able to field sufficient candidates in both those elections to qualify for TV and radio broadcasting time – which in turn had a most valuable spin-off for the party in more senses than one. When in 1976 and 1977 – before the media screws were firmly applied – we achieved most impressive results in a series of local government elections, these again had a spin-off that served us well. There was therefore much good reason to believe that our most spectacular effort of all, the fielding of over 300 candidates in the General Election of 1979, would again bring a tremendous spin-off that would assist our future development as a party. The sheer size and scope of our campaign, we reasoned, would be such that no effort of the media would be sufficient to hide the strength of our challenge or muffle the impact of our message.

OVERESTIMATED

It can now be said with hindsight that we over-estimated what we could achieve in, and through, the 1979 General Election. At the same time we under-estimated the power of the reactionary forces in British politics and the media and the way in which they could prevent a strong groundswell towards

NF-type policies in the British electorate materialising into actual support for the NF itself.

With all the hopes and expectations of our members geared towards the attainment of results in the electoral field which in the event proved beyond our grasp, there was created in our ranks the potential for widespread disillusionment and demoralisation. As always, there were political opportunists waiting in the wings ready to exploit this atmosphere of anti-climax in pursuit of their own long-nurtured ambitions for leadership and power.

The predicament in which the NF found itself after the May 1979 General Election was largely the product of a view of politics that was naive and immature. Our ideas and aims, this view maintained, were in accordance with what 'ordinary people' felt. We only had to go out and proclaim them, therefore, and those ordinary people would flock to us in support.

When this did not happen as expected there was much introspection and recrimination, usually culminating in one or another of two conclusions: either we were doing something wrong; our image wasn't right; our tactics were faulty. Was it our name? Was it our activities? Was it the identity or profile of our leaders?

Or, alternatively, the people were just apathetic. They hadn't been 'hurt' enough in their pockets or by the impact of crime, riots, Blacks or Communism to rouse them to action. Let things get a little worse in these regards and maybe then they would be roused.

FAULTY ANALYSES

Both these faulty and shallow analyses have had thoroughly damaging consequences. In the search for an elusive 'better image', there have been repeated quarrels and divisions in the British nationalist movement, with little splinter-groups setting up in business outside the National Front and trying to market the same wares with a change of window-display. All these efforts have come to zero because they have been based on a hopelessly unrealistic assessment of contemporary consumer-demand.

No less harmful – because based equally on a phantom – has been the pinning of hopes on some dramatic change in the national situation which, by pressure of economics or some other stimulant, would transform what had been a spiritless, apathetic mass of people into one supercharged with the desire to take political action. Then as the situation did change for the worse and the people failed to be 'roused' in the way anticipated, this changed to a new analysis: the British, the analysis went, could not be roused by any means and so there was no point in continuing the struggle.

Those who base their hopes on these illusions, and then crack under the strain when the illusions do not bear fruit, show an inability to perceive the real factors that determine the political destinies of nations. Such destinies never have been determined, and never will be determined, either by the sentiments of the ordinary mass of people or by the readiness of that mass at any time to take the initiative to achieve great political change. The destinies of nations are determined solely by powerfully placed minorities and *elites,* who master the science of politics and ruthlessly apply it with a view to far-sighted and long-term objectives quite outside the comprehension of the average voter.

To such *elites,* what is crucial to political success and power is not the trend of popular sentiment at any particular time but the machinery of public communication whereby one can reflect, direct and subtly manipulate popular sentiment to one's ends. So long as such machinery is completely outside one's grasp, it matters little that popular sentiment is potentially one's ally; this potential will never be realised in terms of votes for one's party; it will at all decisive moments be deflected away towards another party – just as last year it was deflected away from the National Front and towards the Conservatives by the simple trick of persuading the public that the hopes and ideals to which they held had more practical chance of realisation by their voting Conservative than by their voting National Front.

Likewise, in the real science of politics as practised by our power-wielding *elites* political 'image-changing' is only a relevant exercise if it can be projected effectively onto the scene of mass public consciousness, and that operation of course requires reasonable access to the mass media. Without this access, those would-be leaders of minority political groups who vie with one another to achieve a 'better image' and to this end promote constant splits and regroupings of their parties reveal themselves as nothing better than amateurs and charlatans who have not even begun to grasp the essentials of political power.

FORMING THE ELITE

We must surely have now learnt at the end of a decade of titanic and back-breaking struggle what was not evident in our strategy at the beginning of that decade: that before any mass following is feasible the *elite* must be formed, and the resources and amenities acquired, whereby it is possible to reach, direct and organise that mass following.

One other thing we must learn. A general populace roused to high political motivation is a chimera – as much in times of national chaos and discontent as in times of national progress and stability. True, an extreme national crisis can at its final stage tip the voting balance in favour of the forces of change – as happened in Germany in 1933 – but it is never the making of the great movements that have been the agents of change.

It is time that we ceased lamenting the political lethargy of the general British public as an excuse for the frustration of our own political hopes. The political left were confronted with the same lethargy when they first set out to change society; instead of allowing it to become a political hindrance, they did the very reverse; they exploited it to their own political advantage. They first established a firm base among that minority that was politically motivated, and then from that base they were able effectively to mobilise the apathetic mass to the service of their aims.

It is in the light of these realities that I believe we must, at the start of this new decade, undertake a radical review of our political strategy, and as a first step reconsider our policy, pursued over the past decade, of an almost singular commitment to electoral activity.

This commitment has tied up what have been, by our standards, immense resources: resources of time, resources of money and resources of manpower. One might also add a further resource, that of campaigning zeal. This latter resource, being essentially a human one, requires to be fuelled by some evidence, however modest, of results achieved in return. We can provide that fuel if we adjust our targets so as to bring them within the range of possibilities.

I am not here – lest some of our readers misconstrue what has been said – advocating any abandonment of our basic objective of a National Front government. By no other means can our ideals come to full fruition in this country. For this reason we must remain a political party and emphasise our role as such by continued involvement in elections – when and where the ground is favourable to the achievement of reasonable results.

I believe, however, that for the moment and for some time hereafter this involvement must be selective and must absorb a much lesser proportion of our total resources. Likewise we must accustom our followers to view good election results as just one among several indicators of our progress and effectiveness as a movement – and an indicator which, more than any others, is at the mercy of capricious public moods and whims presently outside our control.

In this way we arrive at a much broader concept of the true role of the National Front. Put in its most basic terms, we are a force for the national regeneration of the United Kingdom and of the British race throughout the globe. We are to the British, or Anglo-Celtic, peoples what Zionism is to the Jews. In its work of furthering Jewish unity, Jewish interests and Jewish power Zionism works on a multitude of levels. We must do the same. In our field of operations the party political level is the most important in the final event, but before we can be truly effective on that level we must make our influence felt on many other levels first.

Let me at this point sketch out the main areas of activity that must occupy our

efforts over the 1980s. These are as follows:–

(a) We must seek first and foremost to strengthen the influence of National Front ideas among those sections of society that are the most highly motivated politically and which will exert the strongest influence on British affairs in the 1990s and beyond.

(b) As part of the above, we must make a particularly intensive assault on youngsters of school age, for these are at the stage when they are most receptive to new ideas.

(c) We must aim to build powerful resources of printing and publishing so that our output of the written word may multiply in both quantity and variety. Vital to this is the additional weapon of an effective machinery of distribution.

(d) We must obtain in every area of the United Kingdom the facilities for our members and prospective members to meet, at both political and social levels, on premises which we own and control ourselves and from which we cannot be thrown out.

(e) Vital to the above, we must develop a firm financial and business base for the National Front which will ensure that we possess the economic sustenance necessary to a long struggle.

(f) We must place as many as possible of our supporters, as do the left, in institutions where they may be especially able to further our interests. Foremost among these is journalism and broadcasting.

(g) We must give our minds, much more seriously and diligently than we have in the past, to the art and science of exploiting the existing political machinery and network of national institutions in this country to our own advantage. This I consider should occupy our best brains much more than debates about 'ideology'.

(h) We must conduct, as has been said, limited electoral operations on grounds of our own choosing – enough to 'keep our hand in', as it were, as a political party but not so much as to drain our resources for other projects which, for the foreseeable future, offer much greater chance of tangible dividends.

In certain respects the National Front needs to adopt the role and strategy more of a church than a political party – a church insofar as it sees itself engaged upon a mission that is outside and above time, that is **eternal**.

The church never sees its task as finished – anymore than we should see our task as finished when we have realised our aim of a nationalist government in this country.

And the church does not deplete its resources in pursuit of projects which, in the time scale set for them, do not have the slightest chance of realisation. The church is a master practitioner of the 'art of the possible'. By practising the art of the possible in the context of the present moment we can gradually extend the boundaries of what is possible in the future.

On N.F. marches high standards are necessary to the party image

In an earlier part of this article some references have been made to the matter of the public image of the National Front, and to this I would like to return for a moment.

As I have already indicated, I believe that the pursuit of a better public image through the attainment of political 'respectability' is a futile exercise. Any type of politics that embrace the radical and dynamic solutions needed to reverse the process of national decline are not going to be 'respectable' in the eyes of those who have the power to shape public opinion. They are not therefore going to appear 'respectable' at this time to the mass of the public. Let us therefore give up the idea of attaining 'respectability' and a 'good image' in terms of being accepted within the pale of political orthodoxy.

This does not mean, however, that our image is of no importance at all and that there are not areas where we can project the best possible image without sacrificing the integrity and hard cutting edge of our political ideas.

STAMP OF QUALITY

The most vital requirement to the projection of a good image for the National Front is that everything about us – what we are and what we do – bears the stamp of **quality**.

Quality in the bearing and behaviour of our members on public activities. Quality in the display of our propaganda in all fields. Quality in the public and private standards set by our party's representatives – **particularly its leading representatives.**

We are, are we not, a movement of **regeneration?**

If this be agreed, it is up to all of us to reflect the ideal of regeneration – as opposed to **degeneration.**

Our appeal surely is to the healthiest elements in society. Our purpose therefore must be to project an image of health, moral as well as physical – an image which demonstrates all the qualities to be found in great nations in times of growth and upsurge, and which excludes all those characteristics symptomatic of times of decadence.

This is not incompatible with the retention of a militant, radical, even 'extreme' political outlook. In times when society is sick, all those who represent the forces of health are 'extreme'.

If the flavour of our political medicine is as yet too strong for many of the public of this country to stomach, we can, providing that we set the highest personal standards, make this political medicine palatable in time by the force of our persuasion.

But the moment that we fall from high personal standards we will give to the bigoted propaganda of our enemies just the kind of credibility it craves, and we will repel those who might, with time, be won round to an understanding of our political message.

We cannot avoid a bad image in the way of labels of political 'extremism'.

But we can avoid one in the way of undignified behaviour on the part of the representatives of our party, both individually and collectively.

Let us pursue a good image in those areas where, by human example, we can achieve one; let us not waste time seeking a good image where it is bound to elude us, such as the acceptability of our policies to the controlled liberal establishment.

I hope that these few signposts for the 1980s will help to clarify for our members what we are about and where we are going. I hope that we will march forward in this new decade with our feet more on the ground than they have been, at times, in the decade just gone. I hope that the new decade brings a developing maturity to our party and a sounder appreciation of the strategic and tactical features of the road to victory.

In the 1970s we have achieved much – against immense odds. In the 1980s we must achieve much more. If we are going to do it, I believe this is the way.

HOMOSEXUALITY AS AN ELEMENT IN NATIONAL AND SOCIAL DISINTEGRATION

by COBBETT RIDES

I AM UNAWARE of any research on the subject but it would not be at all remarkable if sooner or later evidence was supplied that homosexuality was an indicator reflecting the political climate of a given period. That is to say it might be possible to view the incidence of homosexuality in a population as an indication of a potential revolutionary situation.

We do know that this vice was a growing social problem in Imperial Rome at the time when the barbarians began to usurp the power of the Roman Emperors and Senate. Germany of the immediate post-1918 period was notorious for the clubs and cliques of homosexuals - and this was a revolutionary period. The rise of National Socialism in that country thwarted the revolution and with this rise homosexuality soon went underground and declined.

In recent years, witnessing the way in which the Labour and Liberal Parties ganged up in order to push through Parliament the current plague of laws protecting the rights of homosexuals and making their vice legal - and indeed removing all protection of children from homosexual predators, I set out on a search for existing literature on this disease. Almost the first book I re-read was Wyndham Lewis's trilogy: The Human Age - for I was lucky enough to play a minor part in the writing of this trilogy.

The Human Age is one of the few great British literary masterpieces of the 20th Century. It is epic in its scope, and produces for our analysis a most comprehensive study of the contemporary situation of Western Man.

Lewis's definitive ideas about homosexuality are carefully and brilliantly put across in Childermass, which is Book 1 of the trilogy, and perhaps most pertinently in part of the dialogue between two of the characters in the trilogy, Bailiff and Alectryon, when discussing homosexuality as an important weapon in the Marxist armoury.

> **Alectryon**: "There is quite a different aspect of homosexuality, as you are aware. That you refuse to see; you insist on seeing nothing in it but the raptures and roses of vice. I will now interpret homosexuality for you politically."
> **Bailiff**: "That will be very nice for me!"
> **Alectryon**: "There we should satisfy you better in so far as we provide powerful reasons against this fashion."
> **Bailiff**: "I know, but go on."
> **Alectryon**: "We do not pretend to any sort of statistics but it is safe to say there are a hundred homosexuals for every one a decade ago (1918). That is the sort of statistic every observant person can check quite roughly... Homosexuality is a branch of the Feminist Revolution. The pathic is the political twin of the suffragette, or he is her immediate successor. Large scale male perversion is the logical answer to the New Woman - in short is the New

Contd. overleaf

WHAT HAVE THESE THREE GOT IN COMMON?

What have the three men pictured here got in common? Yes, all three were traitors who gave away vital secrets of their country to the Russians.

But that is not all. All three were also homosexuals.

They are three among many sexual perverts who have proved to be security risks to the organisations that have employed them.

Not all homosexuals are treasonably inclined; some feel very patriotically about their country. But their character make-up renders them notoriously capricious and vulnerable. For this reason it has been found unwise to place them in any positions of responsibility or trust.

BURGESS

VASSALL

BLUNT

HOMOSEXUALITY
(Contd. from previous page)

Man. Homosexuality is a department of the social revolution. It is described romantically in terms of a secret sect (with intense esprit de corps) in the great work of Proust. To be homosexual was to be persecuted, to be misunderstood. In pre-war Europe it was as a minority of untouchables that homosexuals lived, and it was as an oppressed class that they revolted - almost as an oppressed class like their sisters, the suffragettes. Proust might have been, had he cared, the Ibsen of the homo instead of the privileged historian and populariser of homosexual emancipation.

The homosexual and the woman are by reason of their functional specialisations necessary conscripts for the social revolution. Both have been emotionally mobilised as enemies of Man...

The homosexual is as class conscious as any revolutionary navvy. No militant feminist can be more militant than many homosexuals...

We see the exploiting of the homosexuals and of their particular feminine freemasoning. The same revolutionary forces as have encouraged feminism have been the mainstays of homosexualism - for, whether this or that, it is disintegrating. The idea has been to lay the foundations of a neuter class of childless workers in both instances... the Male is the objective in both cases. Behind the Male is the Father; behind him is the White Man - and it is desired eventually to reduce the expensive, conceited White Male, whose 'home is his castle', to the status of sepoy, black boy, coolie..."

Now, after all the permissive legislation that was stuffed down our throats, doesn't the message of Lewis ring loud and clear? Almost everything that has been done since 1945 under the guise of the 'caring society' has been designed to reduce the status of the individual, hamper the development of the family and free the pervert - all as part of the ultimate assault on the British Race.

HOMOSEXUALS IN POWER

Wherever we look in politics, in the media, in the Civil Service, in the crypto-government agencies, we see homosexuals holding the reigns of power. We already have a recent instance of a leading politician prepared to go to almost any lengths in order to secrete from the public his homosexual activities. If he had ever become Prime Minister, God knows to what lengths he would have gone! And he is not the only person with aspirations to political leadership in this country who is as 'bent' as a corkscrew.

Of course the advocates of a liberal attitude towards homosexuality are fond of reminding us of the great creative artists who have been of that tendency. Without homosexuals, they say, there would have been no Michelangelo, no Tchaikovsky, no Oscar Wilde. The point is taken, but one important qualifier must be made. The creative artist is unique in so far as his role

JEREMY THORPE
Scandal resulting from his homosexual activities brought Liberal Party into contempt

is essentially an individualistic one. Less than almost anyone else does he have to be part of an organisation, an institution, a state. Except when they flavour his works, his moral standards and behaviour are practically irrelevant beside the impact of his creative genius. Wagner (not a homosexual) was by many accounts an unpleasant and amoral individual but we do not have to bother ourselves with this when viewing The Ring. The same can be said of many a reprobate, homosexual and heterosexual, who has provided us with sights, sounds or words of great beauty, profundity or wit.

Other roles in society cannot be performed in the same isolation but require that the individual works within institutions - political, economic and social, that he has constant contact with other individuals. In this context moral standards, stability of character, loyalty, integrity and trustworthiness are of infinitely greater importance. It is for this reason that society has traditionally looked with disfavour on the idea of homosexuals being allowed to occupy any positions within institutions that involve great responsibility and trust.

The Blunt affair amply illustrated this point. In lifting the stone concealing the activities of this contemptible spy and traitor, we discovered a whole nest of subversion, treason and disloyalty extending throughout the university intelligentsia of the Thirties and beyond - all revolving around a network of brilliant but, in one way or another, disorientated personalities to whom the normal virtues of honesty, loyalty, integrity and patriotism were strangely foreign. Throughout this network homosexuality was more the rule than the exception. Blunt and Burgess, another traitor, were confirmed homosexuals. Philby and Maclean, two more who betrayed their country, though partly heterosexual, had homosexual relationships at different times. Another spy and traitor, John Vassall, though not part of the same network, belonged to the same sexual fraternity. In the more distant past there is the example of Roger Casement, hanged for treason as a result of his work for the enemy in World War I. Casement too was a homosexual.

The correlation between homosexuality and treachery can also be seen in the Roehm episode in Germany. Very shortly after Hitler's accession to power in the 1930s, he had to deal with a revolution from within the ranks of his own movement, led by Ernst Roehm and a largely homosexual clique within the S.A. For some years previously Hitler had been urged by many of his party supporters to remove Roehm and his cohorts from their positions in the party organisation, such was the scandal surrounding their sexual activities. Hitler had desisted, saying that as long as these men did useful work for the party their private lives were of no interest to him. He was later to regret his leniency and had to have the Roehm gang eliminated - in the nick of time before they posed a serious threat to the security of the new state.

INSTABILITY OF CHARACTER

These examples suggest not so much a uniform political or ideological pattern among homosexuals as an instability of character that is liable to place homosexuals in disproportionate numbers in the ranks of subversion, betrayal and revolt. In short, history provides evidence in abundance that they spell **trouble** to any institution or organisation that embraces them into its bosum.

Not the least dangerous aspect of homosexuality is its contaminating properties. Wherever and whenever societies have placed strong taboos upon it, this has not been due to any illusion that it will disappear but only to the desire to isolate it and

Contd. on page 18

WHY THE LEFT IS WINNING

by EDDY MORRISON

I WAS RECENTLY browsing in a left-wing bookshop in Leeds when, amidst the masses of books and pamphlets from every part of the globe and championing every lefty cause you could name, I came across a newspaper devoted solely to the correct left-wing attitude that should be adopted towards skate-boarding!

My initial reaction of mild amusement passed away — pushed out of my mind by the growing awareness of just how well the far left has organised itself for every section of society and every facet of that society, whether it be geared to work or leisure, home, school, factory, university or prison.

There is a left-wing group for practically every activity embraced by humanity — all the way from 'Skateboarders against the Nazis' to 'Housewives for Peace'. There is a ready made group or association waiting to cater for everyone's every need. All this myriad of organisations - publishing groups; papers; bookshops; theatre groups, etc. — are part of a much bigger idea: the establishment of an alternative society in Britain.

Indeed, many of the names chosen for these projects reflect this: for example, 'Alternative Publications' or the 'Leeds Other Paper'. Many parody existing publications and institutions of the establishment. There is even a red comic equivalent to the 'Beano'!

The marxists know that revolution in Britain will probably not come through violent overthrow of the existing capitalist system but from a gradual infiltration of the political, economic and social structure — with the Labour and Trade Union movement a major target.

SETTING UP NEW SOCIETY

However, they are not content to wait for the socialist millenium but are even today going about setting up their socialist society in the midst of the crumbling ancien regime, and using many of the benefits of that regime in an effort to bring about its downfall.

The significance of, for instance, a marxist poetry group or a travelling street theatre putting on anti-establishment plays is worth pondering upon. It indicates that the left already knows what so far our side has failed to learn: only a small minority is motivated at first by purely political instincts. The idea must, and can, be got over to the masses in as many ways as possible, and, more importantly, those masses must become involved in the organisations that are pushing that idea. Thus does the 'alternative society' grow a little bit more each day — like a cancer within an already very sick body.

We as White Nationalists, and the only genuine revolutionaries — the **real** enemies of the system, can and must learn from the example set for us by our red opponents.

The organised resistance of the White Nationalist movement dates back just over 20 years. In those decades a variety of organisations have come and gone but with the advent of the National Front in 1967 the beginnings of serious political organisation began to emerge. In those two decades, however, we have always met the system head-on — mainly at the ballot box — and so often have come away with nothing more than a bloody nose for our troubles.

There simply do not exist the roots within society, in the form of material assets and front groups, that we should have busily been constructing **before** we tried to move into taking on the System by mass participation in elections.

The Nationalist movement must understand that straightforward participation in parliamentary democratic politics is not enough. We are engaged in a total fight against a subtly repressive liberal establishment — and just a little way over the horizon the massed forces of totalitarian marxism are continuing their steady advance.

We must now start to build a solid base within the system — our own White Nationalist 'alternative society'. As well as building up a strong political organisation, we must, without any further delay, begin the establishment of organisations catering for many other fields: pensioners, trade unions, students, youth and the rest. The left knows the power both of propaganda and organisation and how they mutually support each other, and we must grasp the same principles.

SOLID BASE

We must establish our own bookshops, publishing organisation, social clubs and other amenities — not for the purpose of aping the left but because it is the only way to build the solid base for the much more important **political** struggle.

There are of course pitfalls. There is

Contd. on page 19

How to obtain SPEARHEAD

Spearhead is available from our office to those who wish to ensure obtaining copies for themselves every month and to those who wish to obtain quantities for redistribution.

Those wishing for copies for themselves each month should take out a subscription by filling in the form below and sending it to us with a cheque or postal order for the amount applicable.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

The following rates are for 12 issues (please tick in box where applicable):—

British Isles: £5.25 ☐ Overseas unsealed surface mail: £5.60 ☐ Overseas sealed surface mail: £7.90 ☐

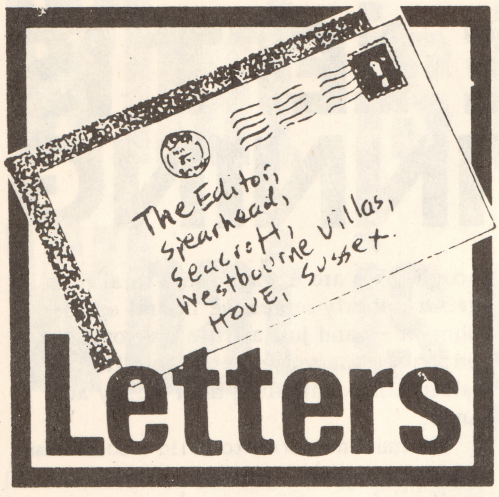
Unsealed air mail Europe & Middle East: £7.42 ☐ Unsealed air mail Canada, USA, South America and Africa: £8.58 ☐ Unsealed air mail Australia, New Zealand, Far East: £9.28 ☐

Please note: These overseas rates apply if remittance is by international money order; if remittance is by cheque an additional charge of 25p applies, as our bankers require this as commission for the handling of all foreign cheques.

Discounts for bulk purchases can be obtained as follows:—

10-19 copies: 24p ea.; 20-49 copies: 21p ea.; 50-99 copies: 18p ea.; 100-199 copies: 16p ea.; 200-499 copies: 13p ea.; 500 copies & over: 12p ea. (For advice on postal rates, please contact our office).

All cheques or postal orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to: Seacroft, Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.



Letters

SIR: Concerning the issue of fluoridation, which has been dealt with in your columns, I would agree with the view that the primary issue is not so much whether fluoridation is safe and effective but whether anyone has the right to use the public water supply as a medical dispensary.

Readers may, however, be interested to learn of a book which has recently come to my attention, Fluoridation: the great dilemma (Coronado Press, Box 3232, Lawrence, KS 66044, U.S.A.) by Waldbott, Burgstahler and McKinney, which supplies alarming evidence of the toxic effects of fluoride in both diet and personal hygiene. Burgstahler, an organic chemist at the University of Kansas, has been compiling a file of published scientific papers on the toxic effects of fluoride for 20 years.

The authors have pointed out that 1 part per million of fluoride is sufficient for some members of the community to experience symptoms of weakness, exhaustion, excessive thirst, headaches, lack of concentration or gastrointestinal upsets — or a combination of these. Also the damage thus caused can prove to be irreversible.

It has been shown that, apart from teeth and bones, significant and dangerous levels of fluoride can be accumulated in the soft tissues, including the heart, kidneys and arteries to the glandular and central nervous systems. It has a pronounced effect on the enzyme and immunological response of the body, causing toxic symptoms – since every vital function of the body is dependent on enzymes.

The alarming aspect is that low level fluorosis can result in different symtoms in different individuals, the specific cause of which is difficult to diagnose.

A.P. VERRALL, B.Sc.
Horsham, Sussex

SIR: Is it not ironic that the National Front adopts a far more liberal system for running its party organisation than do any of the other parties, including the so-called Liberal Party.

That all decisions can only be made by majority vote of the Directorate is inhibiting in its consequences, as John Tyndall points out in his article 'The leadership question' in issue no. 136.

I hope that Mr. Tyndall will stand for election next time on a ticket to change the Constitution in this respect — with of course suitable safeguards, as he suggests.

J.M. TAYLOR
London W.11

SIR: The article on the early British Socialists in the March issue was of abiding interest. Brief reference was made to George Bernard Shaw, an arch political polemicist. May I be permitted to quote what he wrote in 1933:-

"What is the historical function of Parliament in this country? It is to prevent the government from governing. It has never had any other purpose... Bit by bit, it broke the feudal monarchy; it broke the Church; and finally it broke even the country gentleman. Then, having broken everything that could govern the country, it left it at the mercy of our private capitalists and landowners. Since then we have been governed from outside Parliament, first by our own employers and then of late by the financiers of all nations and races."

At a distance of nigh on five decades, who can doubt that Shaw's analysis retains its validity.

The situation has worsened more recently with the predatory forces of trade union extremism lined with the EEC bureaucracy and the Church marxists adding their weight to the powers Shaw mentioned.

D. HUGHES
Hereford

LETTER OF THE MONTH

Spearhead publishes the best letter to the press on National Front policy every month. Send your cutting to us not later than the 15th of the previous month. You could win a £1 Nationalist Books voucher. This month's winner (below) was published in the *Eccles Journal.*

SIR, — I was appalled by the recent letters in the Journal by Maureen Morgan.

They were the usual wool-pulling over the eyes of the long-suffering public.

The sooner people realise there is no future with Labour or Tories, the quicker we can get back on our feet.

Thatcher has failed in all her election promises.

More immigrants are flooding in — unemployment increases — humiliation regards Common market negotiations.

These parties are weak and treacherous. Maureen like so many others has been heavily brain-washed over the years by the evil insidious propaganda from these parties.

She is like a sailor in a ship that has been irreverseably rent; and she attempts desperately to bail out with a bottomless bucket.

No matter how hard she tries, eventually the ship will sink.

These parties carry no authority. The horrible riots in Bristol by the immigrants.

The National Front has been trying to warn people for quite some time that these occurences would take place and will increase. But their attempts to warn the public have been covered up by Labour and Tories.

They don't want to admit that the National Front has always been honest in its statements.

By the influx of immigrants which we didn't need at all, these two parties have created a time bomb which now threatens to blow up in their faces. Now we are being threatend in our land by these immigrants.

I quote Guyan-born Mr Naryah, Sun newspaper April 10. He said: "I was glad to see what happened in Bristol. I hope it will happen now all over Britain." What gratitude for taking them in.

I remember Lewis-Carter Jones and many others bending over backwards to help these people; now they are spitting in his face.

There are thousands of white people out of work; but they don't go looting other people's property.

Martial law should have been immediately declared in Bristol and every attempt should be made by the police to apprehend the looters; all the arrangements should be made to start a flow of deportation.

This would no doubt remove the fuse from the time bomb; and I'm quite sure would prove absolutely beneficial both to the immigrants and to the people of this land.

Because you see there is just not enough jobs to go round; we haven't enough work for our own pwople, so how on earth could we ever provide employment for all these thousands of new immigrants?

The red light of danger has been lit for some time now.

The Labour and Tories are like old pans; they have been useful, but are now worn out; they need to be replaced — replace them with the National Front, the party that does really care not only about you — but the prosperous future of your children.

V. Lockwood,
Westbourne Road,
Winton.

'ZIMBABWE': THE CHICKENS COMING HOME TO ROOST

THE BLACKS who voted for Robert Mugabe's ZANU party in the elections for the government of the new 'Zimbabwe' were no doubt promised that the country would be a paradise on earth for them now that White 'colonialism' had been removed. It now looks as if they are coming face to face with reality.

Latest reports are that 'Zimbabwe' faces a massive famine this Autumn. Four out of five people in the rural areas of the country can look forward to starvation unless they receive aid very quickly, according to relief agencies operating in the country.

At one village near the Mozambique border, a government official has confirmed that about 200 people had died from hunger since last July.

Meanwhile Mugabe's government faces trouble on another front. A great wave of industrial unrest is now sweeping 'Zimbabwe'. In the country's £300 million a year mining industry there have been widespread strikes by Black workers in demand for higher pay.

More that 4,000 workers walked out at the Africa Assorted installations and all 700 workers downed tools at the Arcturus gold mine near Salisbury. 3,000 miners went on strike at the Wankie colliery in the quest for a pay increase of **400 per-cent!**

More than 9,000 cane cutters at the Triangle Sugar Estates and the Buffalo Range Sugar Plantation in the South East also went on strike last month.

The 'Zimbabwe' elections that brought Mugabe to power were supervised by a special Commonwealth Observer Group to ensure that they were peaceful and fair and that the foundations would be laid for future stablity in the country. The head of this Observer Group was the Indian diplomat Rajeshwar Dayal.

The same Rajeshwar Dayal was sent as a special representative of the U.N. to deal with a crisis in the Congo (now Zaire) in 1960-61. He said afterwards that this Congo mission was a "great achievement".

In fact after the mission had completed its work the Congo experienced several more years of bloody conflict.

The Price of Moderation

A quarter of a million Whites, formerly citizens of a free, independent, and White-ruled Rhodesia, woke up one morning early this month to discover that they are now the subjects of a Black-ruled communist regime led by a professional Black terrorist, whose most notable accomplishment to date has been the rape and butchery of nine unarmed White women and children — including a three-week-old infant — at the Rhodesian missionary station at Vumba on June 23, 1978.

The Christian churchmen are pleased, because they long ago switched allegiances and began working, both secretly and openly, for Black rule in Rhodesia. A simple head count was enough to convince them that there are a lot more Black souls to be saved there than White. As for communism, the churches have found in recent years that it is possible to coexist with it, even if Sunday attendance does tend to fall off a bit.

And the non-White hordes of the Third World are pleased; they are dancing with joy: the hated White man has lost yet another battle in the war for possession of the planet.

The White Rhodesians, on the other hand, are not pleased at all. Despite brave talk about making the best of things and learning to live under Black communist rule, most realize that there is no longer any future for them or their children in Rhodesia.

But why should they be displeased? They walked right into their present jam with their eyes wide open. They have repeatedly expressed their approval of their leader, Ian Smith, and his policies of "moderation" and compromise. They backed him when he compromised them into a multiracial government (excluding the terrorists) last year, and they continued to back him when he compromised them into a new multiracial government (including the terrorists) this year.

All along, the Whites of Rhodesia have been far too eager to show the world how moderate they are, especially in matters of race. The Rhodesians, unlike the South Africans, never adopted *apartheid*; Blacks and Whites were always free to mingle socially in Rhodesia. Their elected prime minister prior to Ian Smith was a Christian missionary, Garfield Todd, who openly agitated for turning the country over to Black rule. No small number of addlepated White Rhodesian women, under the influence of egalitarian church and media propaganda, demonstrated their moderation by taking Black husbands.

For all that, the Rhodesians are good people. Their racial stock is certainly superior to the average for White Americans. And, the Soviet-Afghan conflict aside, they are the *only* Whites, anywhere in the world, who have actually been killing non-Whites in worthwile numbers in recent years.

But a people manifesting an exaggerated regard for the virtue of moderation is usually a people without strong convictions of any sort — and strong convictions are what White Rhodesians needed above all else. Their fatal moderation has its roots in the same disease of the spirit which afflicts the entire West. Without any pervasive sense of racial consciousness, morally corrupted by a soft and undemanding life-style, and confused and guilt-stricken by a pernicious ideology of alien origin, White Rhodesians were robbed of the certainty in the rightness of their cause which alone could have given them the moral backbone to reject the seductive voices calling for compromise and "moderation" in their struggle to maintain White rule in their country.

If the Rhodesians had been less moderate, it is possible that they still might have failed in their endeavor; they might still have lost their farms and businesses, their country, even their lives. But their honor, at least, would still be intact, and they would have provided for their kinsmen in other lands sorely needed inspiration.

In the ongoing struggle for a White future on this earth, there is no place for moderation, and those who call for it must be regarded as enemies of our race.

Reprinted slightly abridged with acknowledgements to NATIONAL VANGUARD, Box 3535, Washington, D.C. 20007, U.S.A.

SPEARHEAD AND THE NATIONAL FRONT

Over the past couple of months several reports have reached us that persons on the staff of the Head Office of the National Front have been urging people in the party to boycott Spearhead. We have witnesses to this who have been advised to support the boycott on the telephone and others who have been present in the office and have overheard the staff urging NF branches to reduce their purchases.

We think this is all very sad. When John Tyndall, the Editor and Publisher of Spearhead, resigned as Chairman of the NF in January as a result of the Directorate refusing to give him the powers to effect certain changes he considered essential to restore the unity of the party, Spearhead still continued to support the National Front as strongly as ever, printing free advertisements for the party, its book service and its newspaper, National Front News.

It soon became clear, however, that this spirit of mutual assistance was not going to be reciprocated. We noticed that National Front News had dropped its customary advert for Spearhead. We later heard that NFHQ staff were doing all they could to undermine the circulation of our magazine, and this has been confirmed by further reports that have come in recently.

This campaign has, we are glad to say, had very small effect and very few NF branches have reduced their orders as a result of promptings from the party's Head Office. A rather larger number have made reductions as a result of the difficulty in organising sales due to the present state of party disunity. These branches have assured us that they support the magazine as strongly as ever and hope to increase their orders again when things improve.

We think it not an immodest claim for us to say that Spearhead has over the years played some part in promoting and building the National Front. In fact it has been the **only** publication supporting the Front that has come out with any real regularity over these years. It has not cost the party a penny but, on the contrary, has earned the party, through its branches, several hundreds of pounds of profit every month.

We put these facts on record because we receive much correspondence from our readers deploring the existence of warring factions within the Front. It is necessary, we think, that a proper perspective is established as to where the blame for this faction-fighting lies.

HOMOSEXUALITY

(Contd. from page 14)

put it, as it were, in quarantine. This quarantine has, as in the ordinary medical field, minimised the spread of the infection. For, if we look upon homosexuality as a form of sickness, the crime consists not of being afflicted with the sickness oneself but of passing it on to others. Where strong laws and taboos are upheld, the scope for this contamination is small; where those laws and taboos are eliminated, contamination runs riot.

A very small portion of mankind is wholly and irredeemably homosexual; a much larger portion possesses some personality traits in which elements of homosexuality are present and which may or may not come out depending on the presence or absence of certain external stimuli. If such stimuli are absent, these elements can be contained or can atrophy and the person concerned can develop along normal heterosexual lines.

CONSTRAINTS REMOVED

Once, however, society's laws and attitudes on homosexuality are liberalised, the homosexual has removed from his path many of the inhibitions and constraints that previously existed; no longer confined to a small area of operations, he can extend his territory and annexe to it those large stretches of borderland inhabited by those who are nearly normal but in whom some potentialities for sexual deviation nonetheless exist. In this way does the sickness grow and spread.

This tendency is accentuated by the fact that the seduction of those who have previously been non-homosexuals represents the most sought-after form of homosexual conquest. It is not without reason that would-be homosexual seducers and conquerers gravitate towards jobs as scout- and choirmasters, for where else can one find such a plentiful supply of young virgin males? Indeed in any organisation where substantial numbers of innocent youngsters are objects of recruitment there there exists a hunting ground for the homosexual predator and corrupter.

Thus do we have a simple formula for the disintegration of society. Liberalisation of laws and attitudes on homosexuality leads to the spread of homosexual corruption. Homosexual corruption leads to the increase of the homosexual population. With the increase in the homosexual population so does there also increase all the by-products of the cult - in the forefront of these a climate of revolution, treason, disloyalty and treachery. No wonder Marxists make themselves the allies of homosexual liberation (outside Russia of course).

In the slushy climate of today's political orthodoxy, all established parties have abdicated the field of responsibility in this vital sector of the nation's health - Tory Wets along with Labourites and Liberals. This leaves only the National Front to represent and articulate the groundswell of popular revulsion against the disintegrating tendencies inherent in 'gay lib'. For its own sake, as well as for the sake of Britain, may the NF never relax or abandon standards in this vital field.

National Front News

A broadsheet published in support of the National Front. Subscriptions only for 5 copies or more — 12 issues of 5 copies £6.24. Reduced rates for bulk supplies given on request. Send 15p for sample copy to: Box 163, London E.C.2.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER: S.A.E. for list of out of print books of interest to nationalists. The Advertiser, Devlon, Ilsington, Newton Abbot, Devon.

Our magazine, though it believes in racial differences, opposes race-hatred. All those who oppose multi-racialism should attack the politicians who promote it, not the immigrants, who are merely its victims.

SPEARHEAD FUND

As stated in our April issue, we have a deficit of nearly £400 as a result of bad debts owing to us. We need to raise this money to meet our own financial commitments. We ask our readers and supporters to give generously in order that we may raise the money quickly. Please make out your postal orders or cheques to Spearhead, and send them to: Seacroft, 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.

WE TOO WANT THE YOUNG

Our comments in last month's issue on the standards witnessed on recent National Front marches have drawn fire. In the latest issue (no. 23) of National Front News an editorial expresses bitter resentment that we should have made any criticism of these standards.

The editorial is headed 'Thank God for our young members!' and goes on to imply that those who criticise the turn-out and conduct of a small section among the young members are in fact sneering at all those who go on the marches. This is of course rubbish. We are referring only to a minority – and then not to hair-styles but standards of dress and behaviour.

It is claimed in the editorial that those who have not recently attended marches have stayed away because of fear of getting hurt. This may be true of some but it certainly is not true of all.

Spearhead appreciates as much as anyone the courage of the young members of the NF but it does not acknowledge that this age-group has a monopoly of courage. There are many among the middle-aged and elderly sections of the membership that possess equal courage and we do not believe that the fewer numbers of them seen on marches recently is due to cowardice on their part.

In another part of National Front News the Editor turns from misinterpretation to downright lies. This is where he reports John Tyndall as referring to the members on the Corby march as "the usual rabble". Mr. Tyndall said no such thing but referred to a **small element** on this and other marches as like a rabble. He stands by this description.

Buy back issues

After our advertisement for back issues last month all the early issues were quickly bought up and are now out of stock. We still have stocks of issues: 115, 116, 119, 120, 121, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137 & 138.

Prices and postage as stated last month.

WHY THE LEFT IS WINNING

(Contd. from page 15)

the danger that the political side of things could become subservient, for instance, to the social side, and that is a danger that we must be on our guard to avoid. However, I believe that as long as we adopt a radical and revolutionary stance against the establishment the pressures exerted against us — from the threatened system on one side and the red street mobs on the other side — will always ensure against the stagnation or dilution of **our** alternative society. Our social base will become a spur, rather than a brake, upon the dynamic of the struggle for political power.

Some progress has already been made towards these aims. We have begun to organise a youth section. We now seem to have a certain regularity of newspaper production. And I know of at least one NF branch that has already established an NF Pensioners Association. These are positive signs but still only a small beginning. The fight for power will be a long and bitter one; there is no fast road to our goal. But we can ensure final victory by starting out right and building the solid base that will make that victory certain.

FOR YOUR BOOKSHELF

THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY (R. W. Lee) 70p plus 13½p postage. 1976. 44pp.
THE C.F.R. CONSPIRACY (Gary Allen) 40p plus 10p postage. 1969. 20pp.

These two booklets from American Opinion form a valuable dual survey of bodies threatening national sovereignty. They are both packed with facts that every nationalist will find essential. The subject of Gary Allen's work is the sinister Council on Foreign Relations described by the Christian Science Monitor as "probably one of the most influential semi-public organisations in the field of foreign policy." When one reflects on the catastrophic results of American foreign policy for the survival of the West, it is clear that this body bears close examination. Mr. Allen, whose brilliant research is familiar to us through his larger book None dare call it conspiracy, subjects this foreign policy to just such scrutiny.

These and many other books are available from NATIONALIST BOOKS, P.O. Box 163, London EC2A 3AU.

FOR YOUR BOOKSHELF

ADVANCE TO BARBARISM / CRIMES DISCREETLY VEILED

by F. J. P. Veale

English attorney Frederick J. P. Veale is the author of *The Veale File*: a two volume description of the Allies' double-standards at the end of the Second World War. In the first volume, *Advance to Barbarism,* Veale describes the development of "total warfare" from primitive times right through to the atom bomb. He describes how warfare had become more and more civilized from the middle ages through the 20th Century. Even the First World War, he writes, was largely confined to uniformed soldiers attacking each other. Civilians were barely involved.

It was not until the Second World War that warfare regressed to barbarism. The most significant incident in this reversion was the night of 11 May 1940, when eighteen RAF Whitley bombers attacked urban targets in Western Germany for the first time. The Bomber Command boffins regarded this as a "splendid decision" but Veale explains how the flight of these aircraft marked the beginning of a new era of involving civilians as legitimate targets for attack. The author also describes the machinations of Churchill and his gang to hide the true facts from the British public, and how Churchill deliberately set up British civilians as sacrifices to German retaliation.

Volume Two, *Crimes Discreetly Veiled,* continues in the same vein. Here Mr. Veale examines some of the "war crimes" trials which took place after the war's end. From a legal perspective, he describes how German soldiers were put on trial simply for being good soldiers. One chapter deals with the case of Major Walter Reder, who is the only person, besides Rudolf Hess, to have been convicted of "war crimes" and to still remain in jail today.

Advance to Barbarism 362 pages Index Price £3.00
Crimes Discreetly Veiled 240 pages Index Price £3.00

Both volumes (wrapped as a pair) £5.00

For complete list of books available, write to: Historical Review Press, Chapel Ascote, Ladbroke, Southam, Warks. Make cheques, POs payable to Historical Review Press.

HISTORICAL REVIEW PRESS

IAN FODERINGHAM

OVERSEAS STUDENTS: TIME TO CALL A HALT

DURING THE LATE 1960s there were thirty thousand overseas students attending three-year courses at British universities and polytechnics. Last year the total number of overseas students in Britain was over eighty-six thousand — a near threefold increase in just over 10 years. This year has seen the addition of some forty thousand 'students' from Iran, Libya and Iraq, who, when not demonstrating, picketing embassies or murdering each other on the streets of London, are supposedly attending English language courses — allegedly at their own expense.

One in three students in the London School of Economics is from overseas; 12 per-cent of the students at Oxford are from overseas. We are not allowed to replace them with British students. Around ten thousand are from the United States, Switzerland and France. Their tuition fees are paid mainly by their own governments or by trusts set up in their own countries. The great majority of overseas students are from Africa and Asia — particularly Nigeria, India and Iran.

As some kind of imagined 'moral obligation' the tuition fees of these latter students are heavily subsidised by the British taxpayer at the alarming rate of 60 per-cent. This means that for every £100 it costs to educate an overseas student, £60 is provided by the British people. A three-year course in Art costs £4,000. With other courses averaging out at comparable figures, the financial burden to our taxpayers is well over £100 million every year. But this can only be a modest estimate, because some countries — Nigeria for example — have been known to default in the payment of their 40 per-cent share in tuition fees.

Many overseas students see their status as students as an easy way of gaining illegal entry into Britain. They never return to their own countries and often do not complete their studies; they simply vanish and lose themselves in the huge and growing Afro-Asian population of Britain.

The majority of overseas students are supposed to be here for education in industry, involving courses in engineering technology. Thus we train them by the tens of thousands, at our own expense, so that they may compete against us in world trade. With the encouragement of British governments, foreign sweated manufactured goods are dumped in the United Kingdom. The entry of these cheaply produced commodities results in the closure of British factories and companies. There is nothing more nonsensical than a million and a half unemployed British workers — when almost every item of clothing on their backs is an import from the Third World. Then consider that many of these products are made under the supervision of people trained at British technical colleges, mainly at our expense!

ANGRY PROTESTS

Student fees were recently increased by 30 per-cent. When this happened, there were angry protests from overseas students and their governments. "We won't pay... Harmful to race relations... Britain has a moral obligation to us... Blatant discrimination... a Fascist plot... Shame..." These were some of the cries that we heard. India, the West Indies, Libya, Egypt and Guyana threatened to transfer their students to European and American universities — regrettably failing to carry their threats out in most cases.

We educate anti-British students from our former colonies. We take in these countries' surplus people. We accept their imports. We present them with massive hand-outs in overseas aid. Yet still there is little sign of our winning these nations' love or gratitude.

No more than 5 per-cent of students at places of higher education in Britain should be from overseas, and all their tuition fees should be paid by their countries in advance — except where they are here on exchange schemes under which British students obtain comparable benefits in their countries.

WHAT IS HISTORY?

(Contd. from page 7)

To take a specific example, adhuc sub judice, a photograph with some collateral evidence has recently been published to show that the holy man who has been raising hell in Persia is not the Khomeini who appeared in France as a refugee some years ago. We automatically assume that if the evidence is spurious it was fabricated by a few men — no more perhaps than half a dozen. If it is genuine, then the impersonation was arranged by the secret service of some major nation or international state, requiring the complicity of no more than a dozen men, including the director who gave the orders. We should think it fantastic to suppose that there are as many as 400 persons, now in Europe and able to tell the truth, who are privy to the hoax, whichever it is.

Find out about the National Front

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